



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

regarded as a mere aid to the successful passing of examinations, and the fear is well founded. The book affords the student little opportunity to make use of business forms and papers in connection with the elucidation of principles.

As an aid to the successful passing of examinations, however, it is admirable. The author has had a long experience as examiner in book-keeping to the London Chamber of Commerce, and he has appended some very useful chapters on "Hints to Examination Candidates," and "How to Answer Examination Papers." A long list, more than a hundred pages, of sample examination papers completes the volume.

Le chômage; causes, conséquences, remèdes. By MM. A. LAVERGNE ET L. PAUL HENRY. Paris: Librairie Marcel Rivière et Cie., 1910. 8vo, pp. 428. Fr. 8.

The authors of this work were accorded the prize recently offered by the French Academy of Moral and Political Science for the best treatment of the problem of the unemployed. As the title suggests, the book is divided into three parts, discussing the question from the standpoints of cause, of results, and of remedies. Part I is noteworthy for its excellent statement of the many economic causes, both of a temporary and of a more or less permanent nature, leading to involuntary idleness. Part II is a statistical exposition of the extent of unemployment in Europe, and a study of the effects of the evil upon special industries and upon society in general. The third and most important portion of the work is a critical exposé of the means proposed and applied in the different European countries for the prevention of unemployment and the minimizing of its attendant evils. The entire study is careful and comprehensive; it is an unusually valuable contribution.

Popular Law-Making. A Study of the Origin, History, and Present Tendencies of Law-Making by Statute. By FREDERICK JESUP STIMSON. New York: Scribner, 1910. 8vo, pp. xii+390. \$2.50.

The opening chapters of the book show the change from the early English concept of law as custom and right to the modern notion of law as statute. The common-law regulated most of the evils against which recent legislation has been directed and with proper modifications might have been made applicable to modern problems. We have, however, a great mass of legislation, the development of which Professor Stimson considers under such large topics as "Property Rights," "Trusts and Monopolies," "Labor," "Marriage and Divorce." He believes that we not only have too many laws, thus hampering the individual needlessly, or often simply re-enacting the common law, but also that our statutes are frequently obscure and self-contradictory, leading to unintended results. Remedies should be sought in the direction of a return to the common law and the employment of experts in drafting bills for the legislature. On the whole the writer presents a strong case, though the treatment is not always as thorough as could be desired, and is marred by sweeping statements without convincing proof.